

I have already spelt out the argument for attributing the authorship of *Leucocytozoon* to Berestneff (1904) with *L. danilewskyi* (Ziemann, 1898) as its type species. Peirce is not correct in his belief (BZN 57: 41, para. 8) that 'most authors have used *L. ziemanni* as the type species of *Leucocytozoon*'. A number of authors (non-Russian as well as Russian) have used *L. danilewskyi* as an available name and as the type species. Some of these papers were listed in my original application and in Iezhova's comment; others include Dilko (1977), Yakunin & Zhazyldaev (1977), Nandi & Mandal (1978) and Nandi (1984).

Additional References

- Dilko, N.I. 1977. *Animal blood infections and their agents*. Uradzhay, Minsk. [In Russian].
 Nandi, N.C. 1984. Index-catalogue of avian haematozoa from India. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Occasional Papers*, 48: 1-63.
 Nandi, N.C. & Mandal, A.K. 1978. Studies on some avian haematozoa from Jammu and Kashmir, India. *Bulletin of the Zoological Survey of India*, 1: 103-106.
 Yakunin, M.P. & Zhazyldaev, T.A. 1977. The blood parasite fauna of wild and domestic birds from Kazakhstan. *Trudi Instituta Zoologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR*, 37: 124-148. [In Russian].

Comment on the proposed conservation of *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 (Mollusca, Gastropoda), and the proposed emendation of spelling of TRICHIINAE Lozek, 1956 (Mollusca) to TRICHIAINAE, so removing the homonymy with TRICHIIDAE Fleming, 1821 (Insecta, Coleoptera)

(Case 2926; see BZN 57: 17-23)

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The case covers three homonymous generic names: *Trichia* Hoffman, 1790 (for Myxomycetes), *Trichia* De Haan, 1839 (for decapod Crustacea) and *Trichia* Hartmann, 1840 (for gastropod Mollusca).

The oldest of the names, *Trichia* Hoffman, 1790, is that of a very well-known genus of Myxomycetes (slime fungi or slime moulds) for which it is considerably and unambiguously used; it is the type of the suprageneric names TRICHIINAE, TRICHIIDAE (or Trichiaceae) and Trichiacea. The name refers to a genus included in an ambiregnal group of organisms claimed by both mycologists and protozoologists and is thus covered by the Zoological Code as well as the Botanical one. *Trichia* was first published as a botanical name by van Haller (1768); it is available from Hoffman (1790), whose binominal work was the first to meet the zoological provisions for availability, under Article 10.5 of the Code.

Hartmann's (1840) name *Trichia* in Mollusca is not only a junior homonym of two older names (*Trichia* Hoffman, 1790 and *Trichia* De Haan, 1839), it is also a junior synonym of the name *Trochulus* Alten, 1812 (para. 5 of the application). The conservation of *Trichia* Hartmann and the family-group name TRICHIINAE Lozek, 1956 requires (a) the setting aside of the homonymy with the myxomycetan name; (b) the suppression of *Trichia* De Haan, 1839; (c) the suppression of *Trochulus* Alten, 1812; (d) the rejection of the family-group name TROCHULINAE Lindholm, 1927, which is much older than TRICHIINAE Lozek; and (e) a change of spelling of TRICHIINAE Lozek under the plenary power to remove the homonymy between it and the family-group name TRICHIIDAE Fleming, 1821 in Coleoptera.